VOL. I. [137] No. 18

The *NORTH-CAROLINA* MAGAZINE; OR, UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 28, to FRIDAY OCTOBER 5, 1764.

The Remainder of the ESSAY on Converſation, began in our laſt.

THEY are too far embarked in a bad Cauſe to make a Retreat with a good Grace; and therefore if they have added to their natural Parts the Superſtructures of Learning, they will entrench themſelves within a vaſt many artful Diſtinctions and ſubtile Evaſions.

They are very prolix in invalidating thoſe Arguments, which No body lays any Streſs upon; but when they are really ſtrong and impregnable, they would fain ſlip them over as haſtily as they can, and take a ſlight, curſory Notice of them. Very material Objections are to them like marſhy Ground: A Man may make a Shift to run lightly and nimbly over it; but if he ever tread leiſurely, and dwell long upon one Place, he infallibly ſinks.

If ever a *Vein of Ridicule* be neceſſary, I think it is here, where a Vein of juſt Arguing can have no Effect. When a Man is ſteeled and hardned againſt all Conviction, we may, like *Hannibal*, after other Expedients have been tried in vain, cut through the *Rock* with *Vinegar*. Some *Jeſuits* once in Company with Monſieur BOILEAU, aſſerted, according to the Principles of that Society, that *Attrition* was only neceſſary; and that we were not obliged to *love God*. It was to no Purpoſe to unravel their Fallacies: They ſhewed themſelves inviolably attached to their Error; when Mr. BOILEAU, ſtarted up, cried, "Oh! "how prettily will it ſound in the Day of "Judgment, when our LORD ſhall ſay to "his Elect: *Come you, ye well-beloved of my "Father*; for you never loved me in your "Life, but always forbad that I ſhould be be-"loved, and conſtantly oppoſed thoſe Here-"ticks, who were for obliging Chriſtians to "*love me*; and you, on the contrary, *Go to "the Devil, and his Angels, you the accurſed "of my Father; for you have loved me with "your whole Heart*, and have ſolicited and "urged every Body elſe to *love me*." This Raillery ſtruck the Opponents dumb; and bore down that Oppoſition, which the moſt cogent Arguments before could not quell.

——*Ridiculum acri*
Fortius & melius magnas plerumque ſecat res.

If a handſome Opportunity preſents itſelf, it may not be amiſs to deal with an opinionative Fellow, as Biſhop BRAMHALL did with the *Popiſh Miſſionary*. When his Antagoniſt would obſtinately maintain whatever he had raſhly advanced, the Biſhop drove the Diſputant up in ſo narrow a Corner, that he was forced to affirm, that *Eating* was *Drinking*, and *Drinking* was *Eating*, in a *material* or *bodily* Senſe. This Aſſertion was ſo big with Palpable Abſurdities, that he needed no greater Trophy, if he could get under the *Jeſuit*'s Hand what he declared with his Tongue; which, being deſired, was by the other, in his Heat and Shame to ſeem to retreat, as readily granted. But upon cooler Thoughts, (ſays my Author) finding perhaps, after the Conteſt was over, that he could not quench his Thirſt with a Piece of Bread; he reflected ſo ſadly on the Diſhonour he had ſuffered, that, not being able to digeſt it in ten Days Time he died.

Why are ſo many ſo very ſolicitous to ſkreen themſelves under ambiguous Terms, and to give a plauſible Turn to the moſt dangerous Errors? Is it to impoſe upon the Bulk of Mankind, as Pirates do upon unwary Sailors, by hanging out falſe Colours? Does it not beſpeak a much greater Turn of Mind to retract an untenable Notion, than even to carry one's Point on the Side of Truth? The latter may be often owing merely to the ſtrength of a good Cauſe; whereas the former is the Reſult of that ingenuous Temper, and that Largeneſs of Soul, which animates a Man with the nobleſt Views, and makes him willing to ſacrifice the Vanity of being thought an able Diſputant to the diſintereſted Purſuit of Truth. His Opponent only conquers *him*; whilſt *he* triumphs over two very powerful Enemies, Error and himſelf: By the latter, I mean thoſe Prejudices and Paſſions, which hang a wrong Biaſs upon the Mind.

Good-Nature is undoubtedly the firſt Ingredient in good Converſation. The Man that is always pleaſed, and in good Humour, never fails of pleaſing the Company. *Learning* ſhould be graſted upon this Quality; and the World has too great Reaſon to lament, that ill-natured Men, eſpecially if they be ingenious, ſhould ever have the Advantage of a *refined* Education. For though it be a common Obſervation, that Learning ſours a Man's Temper; yet I am apt to think it is a much truer Obſervation, that his Temper ſours his Learning. The Mind is the Caſk, and if that be ſour and impure, the moſt generous Wine will loſe its own Taſte, and receive a Tincture from the Veſſel. When therefore the Bent of a Man's Inclinations is naturally perverſe, Learning falls in with it; and teaches *him*, whoſe Wit and Malice made him but too ſatyrical before, to give a keener Edge to his Raillery, and wound with more Succeſs. So that the Superſtructure of Education to a Man of this Complexion, is like adding Poiſon to that Arrow, which before was too apt to kill.

Humility is another endearing Quality. Nothing can be more odious than Self-ſufficiency in Men of ſuperior Attainments, or more ridiculous in Men of inferior Abilities. The World is generally even with theſe Men; and, as they deſpiſe all, they are in Return deſpiſed by all Mankind. How contrary is that Character which is given of Dr. HAMMOND in his Epitaph:

Nihil eo excelſis erat aut humilius:
Scriptis ſuis Factiſque,
Sibi uni non placuit,
Qui, tam Calamo quam Vita,
Humano Generi complacuerat.

None bid fairer for being Great Men, than thoſe, in whom a modeſt Opinion of themſelves is interwoven with a laudable Ambition: The latter is an Incentive to thoſe Actions which may make them glorious; and the former is a Bar to all thoſe Attempts, which, being beyond their Strength, may make them ridiculous. The one prompts them to diſplay themſelves; and the other prevents them from expoſing themſelves. A Deſire of Glory, tempered with a Tincture of Humility, is (to uſe the Simile of an ingenious Writer upon a different Occaſion) like a Flame, that trembles as it aſpires. A Perſon of this excellent Frame of Mind knows how to condeſcend without ſtooping too low, and how to riſe, without towering too high.

Good-Breeding is little elſe than Good Nature poliſhed and beautified by Art. An ill-natured Man may, it is true, obſerve the little Punctilio's and Forms of Civility; but he will be deficient in the very Eſſentials. To conſtitute a finiſhed Character, the inflexible Integrity of the *Man of Honour* muſt be ſweetned and qualified by the winning Condeſcention of the *Courtier*, and regulated by the Piety and Erudition of the *Divine*. How gracefully does Learning ſit upon a Man, how venerably amiable does Religion appear to the Eye of the World, when attended with *Good-Breeding*? And how does *Good-Breeding* plead a more ſolid Title to our Value and Reſpect, when accompanied with Religion and Learning?

The *Gentleman* makes the *Chriſtian* and *Scholar* beloved; and the *Chriſtian* and *Scholar* make the *Gentleman* eſteemed. All theſe Accompliſhments muſt enter into the Compoſition of *refined* Converſation, which is then carried to its greateſt Height of Perfection, when what is ſaid upon Matters of Moment, is at once endeared to us by a graceful Manner, and an agreeable Complacency of Behaviour; is enforced by the Weight and nervous Energy of ſound Reaſon, is enlivened by the exquiſite Beauties of fine Senſe and elegant Reflections.

An affable Deportment, and Meekneſs of Temper, will diſarm the moſt violent Antagoniſt of his Obſtinacy, and we need never fear

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by the Cogency of our Arguments to convince the *Underſtanding* of our Opponent; if we take Care, by the Candour of our Behavour, to make an Impreſſion on his *Will*. Thoſe who advance the wildeſt Paradoxes, often daſh them with ſome material Truths, and juſt Thoughts: It would be therefore worth our while to try, whether by commending them for the latter, we might not dextrouſly reclaim them from the former: But if, inſtead of calmly entering into the Merits of the Cauſe, we ſhould break out into any indecent Sallies of Paſſion, it will be a very difficult Matter to bring others over to our Notions. For Men, like Loadſtones, when they are once too much heated by the *Fire*, loſe that attractive Power which they had before. It is prettily ſaid by Biſhop TILLOTSON, "That thoſe "who were tranſported by Paſſion, by their "ill Management of a good Cauſe, and by "their ungracious Way of maintaining the "Truth, had found out a cunning Way to "be in the wrong, even when they are in "the right."

None can be more Prejudicial to the Intereſts of Truth, than thoſe who obtrude their Sentiments upon the Company with the magiſterial, ſupercilious Air of the *Pedant*, inſtead of offering them with the modeſt, courtly Addreſs of the *Gentleman*. Nothing conveys Inſtruction more artfully, than a ſeeming Diffidence; of which we have a pregnant Inſtance in my Lord CLARENDON: "Mr. *Hambden* "(ſays he) was of that rare Affability and "Temper in Debate, and of that ſeeming "Humility and Submiſſion of Judgment, as "if he brought no Opinion of his own with "him, but a Deſire of Information and In"ſtruction; yet he had ſo ſubtil a Way of "interrogating, and, under the Notion of "Doubts, inſinuating his Objections, that he "infuſed his own Opinions into thoſe, from "whom he pretended to learn and receive "them." If theſe Meaſures were ſo powerful in a bad Cauſe, we may conclude they will be irreſiſtible in a good one.

NEWS.

Paris, April 20. Madam Pompadour has left her fine Seat at Evereux, together with 100,000 Livres to the French King; to the Duke de Penthievre the like Sum; to the Prince de Soubiſe, Executor of her Will, her Glaſs Houſe at Seve and the Furniture, towards paying off hey Debts and Legacies, which are eſtimated at one Million; to Madam d' Amblimont, a Set of Diamonds valued at 20,000 Crowns; to the Duke and Ducheſs of Choiſeul, the Ducheſs of Grammont, and Madam du Roure, each a Gold Box; to the Duke de Gontaud, a magnificent Watch; to the Marſhal de Mirepoix, two Stone Rings; to Mr. Quenet, her Phyſician, and to Mr. Heven, her Surgeon, an Annuity of 4000 Livres each; to her Intendant, 6000 Livres, and as much to her Equerry; to her Domeſtics, Penſions for Life, in Proportion to their Wages and Time of Service; and to her Chamber Women, her Laces and Wardrobe. The King has given up his Legacy of the Hotel d'Evreux to the Marquis de Marigny, her Brother, with this Stipulation, that if he ſhould have Occaſion to reſume it, he ſhall pay the ſaid Marquis the full value of it.

LONDON, *May* 1.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, April 17.

"A ſhort Time before Madam Pompadour's Death, being ſenſible of her approaching End, ſhe wrote to her Huſband, and begged to ſee and to be reconciled to him: But he wrote back for Anſwer, that he forgave her, but could not prevail on himſelf, to come to Court, where he had once been forbid. She then ſpent great Part of her Time in ſettling her worldly Affairs, and has left great Legacies; among which are 10,000 l. Sterling to the Carthuſians, where her body is to be buried; a large Sum to the Poor of the Pariſh; and another to portion out young Maidens. She has alſo left Annuities for Life to all her Servants. The King viſited her every Day till within two Days of her Death, when having received the Extreme Unction, and gone through all the Ceremonies of the Church, ſhe declined ſeeing his Majeſty, and deſired to have the few remaining Hours to recollect herſelf. Two Hours before her Death, ſhe deſired two Ladies, who conſtantly attended on her, to leave her, and go to one of her own Houſes, as they would probably thereby prevent the Mortification of being ſent away on her Death; this they declined, but ſhe again urged it, and told them, that ſhe had ordered

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one of her Coaches to take them thither, and that they would find, on her Deceaſe, that ſhe had not been unmindful of them; which proved to be true, as ſhe has left them handſome Annuities for their Lives. She was in the 43d Year of her Age."

Eaſt-India Intelligence.

From Madraſs we learn, that the Violence of the Rains, and Want of Ammunition, would reduce Colonel Monſon to the Neceſſity of raiſing the Siege of Maduratra (100 miles Southward of Trichinopoly) after having with infinite Labour carried on our Approaches, and worked by Sap to the Counterſcrap. Uſoff Cawn, the Rebel Seapoy, had 450 Frenchmen and Coffrees in his Service, who laid Claim to the Fortreſs in Virtue of his [Uſoff's] Ceſſion of it to the French King in 1762, and proteſted againſt the Attack. Three Men of War, and 12 or 15 Merchant Ships, were diſmaſted, and greatly ſhattered in a violent Storm that happened at Madraſs the 21ſt of October laſt. The Plaſſey, which has brought home Governor Pigot, Mrs Vanſittart, with Meſſ. Du Pre, Alexander, and Wilſon, eſcaped, by being at Fort St. David's which the Vein of Wind did not reach.

Yeſterday Morning came Advice, that the Aſhburnham, Pearce, and the Plaſſey, Ward, were arrived off the Iſle of Wight; from whom we learn the following melancholy Account of the Damage done in Madraſs Road, the 21ſt of October, 1763, viz.

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Letter from Banda-Neira, one of the Molucca Iſlands, ſituated at 4 Degrees, 30 Minutes South Latitude, and about 30 Miles from Amboyna, dated September 12, 1763.

"The firſt of this Month, at five in the Afternoon, we had the moſt terrible Shocks of Earth-quake that have been felt here for above Half a Century paſt. The firſt Shock laſted more than four Minutes, and was ſo violent, that no Body could ſtand upon his Feet. All the Inhabitants ran out of their Houſes, but were no ſooner got into the Street, but they fell to the Ground almoſt motionleſs. The ſame Evening, and the following Night, we had Sixteen Shocks more, but not ſo violent as the firſt. At the firſt Shock the Sea fell ſuddenly five Fathoms, and in leſs than three Minutes ſwelled with inexpreſſible Rapidity, and overflowed a great Deal of Land.

"The Caſtle is ſplit in ſeveral Places. There are ſo many Cracks in the Houſes of the Governor and Sub-Governor, the Powder Magazine, the Board of Trade and War-Office, the City Gates, the Armourers Office, &c. that all thoſe Edifices are untenantable. The new Church, which was not yet finiſhed, is cracked on every Side. Above three Fourths of this Iſland, on the North Side, are nothing now but Heaps of Ruins; and without foreign Help the Iſland cannot recover from this Diſaſter in leſs than twenty five Years. Belgica Caſtle is ſplit in ſeveral Places. Incredible Deva[illegible]tation has been made in the hilly Country of Louthoir, and in the Iſland of Poulo-Aly, and

and the Angles of Revenge Caſtle are almoſt entirely ruined. The Volcano Popenberg caſt up ſtones of prodigious Size, which deſtroyed Abundance of Spice Plantations. The Shock was as violent at Nigria towards the Sea, but the Damage was not ſo conſiderable. The Earthquake was leſs violent in the Iſles of Piczang and Roozengain. Mount Goenoeng-Apy crumbled down in ſeveral Places, and is much ſunk.

"Though our preſent Condition is very diſmal, yet no more than ſeven Perſons have periſhed in this Diſaſter. The Houſes are not tenantable, ſo that moſt of the People live in Tents; but as the Earth ſtill quakes, and we hear a Noiſe under Ground like the Firing of Cannon at a Diſtance, we fear there will be Occaſion to give a ſad Supplement to this Account."

On Monday Lord Clive was ſworn before the Court of Directors of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces in India.

It is hoped the Account of the Maſſacre of the Priſoners in the Eaſt Indies will not prove true, as it is only mentioned in private Letters, and the Company have no Advice of it.

It is computed that the Damage ſuſtained by the Eaſt India Company in the late violent Hurricane in Madraſs Road, amounts to little ſhort of one Million Sterling.

Venice, June 8. On Wedneſday the 30th paſt, the Magiſtrates of the Razon Vecchia ſent his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York the Compliment uſually made to foreign Princes here, of a large Service of Glaſs for a Deſert, and of Wax in a Variety of Forms of Birds, Fruits, Flowers, &c. to which was added a Beaureau of very extraordinary Workmanſhip. On the Aſcention Day his Royal Highneſs went to the Palace to ſee the Banquet, prepared for the Doge and the Signoria; and was afterwards conducted in a fine Barge and entertained by the noble Deputies at Murano at Dinner; to which all the Engliſh of Diſtinction, and many Venetian Noblemen and Ladies were invited. In the Afternoon his Royal Highneſs took the Diverſion in the Barge upon the Water, where there was a very great Concourſe of People of Diſtinction in Condolas and other Barges. On Sunday laſt his Royal Highneſs was conducted by the Deputies in a fine Barge, to ſee the Ceremony of the Doge's going in the Becentoro, attended by a great Number of Nobles to eſpouſe the Adriatic Sea. This Solemnity is always performed upon Aſcention-Day, when the Weather permits. In the Evening his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to go to the Hoſpital of the Mendicanti, and was entertained there with a Concert of vocal and inſtrumental Muſic, performed by the Girls of that Hoſpital.

June 23. The Treaty concluded at Peterſburg between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and King of Pruſſia, on the 11th of April, is in Subſtance as follows:

By Articles I. and II. a Treaty of defenſive Alliance, and a mutual Guaranty are agreed to, after reſerving the Liberty of concluding other Treaties not contrary to the preſent.

III.—IX. In Caſe of a foreign Attack, 10,000 Infantry, and 2000 Cavalry, are promiſed, three Months after the firſt Requiſition, to be continued till a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities. If theſe are not ſufficient, Means to be concerted to employ additional Force. The Troops to be paid and furniſhed with Ammunition by the Party aſſiſting: Proviſions and Quarters to be furniſhed by the aſſiſted. The Troops to receive Orders from their own General, and to have their own Religion and Laws.

X. No Piece, &c. to be concluded without mutual Conſent.

XI. In Caſe of War on the Part of the aſſiſting Party, it ſhall be exempted from furniſhing its Quota, or ſhall be at Liberty to withdraw its Forces, after two Months Notice.

XII. A free Commerce betwen the two States.

XIII. XIV. The Treaty to be in Force eight Years, and renewable before the Expiration, according to Circumſtances. Ratifications to be exchanged in ſix Weeks.

By a ſecret Article it is engaged to maintain Poland in its Right of a free Election, and to prevent all hereditary Succeſſion.

June 25. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, as far as he can conſiſtently do it till he hears from the King his Maſter, condemns and diſavows the Proceedings of the Spaniſh Governor, in Reſpect to the ſettlers in the Bay of Honduras. Diſpatches on this Head have been ſent to our Ambaſſador at Madrid, as well as Remonſtrances to the Earl of Hertford at Paris, in Conſequence of France being Guaranty for the Spaniards due Obſervance of the late Treaty.

It is ſaid, that the French, in their Fiſhery at

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Letter from Banda-Neira, one of the Molucca Iſlands, ſituated at 4 Degrees, 30 Minutes South Latitude, and about 30 Miles from Amboyna, dated September 12, 1763.

"The firſt of this Month, at five in the Afternoon, we had the moſt terrible Shocks of Earth-quake that have been felt here for above Half a Century paſt. The firſt Shock laſted more than four Minutes, and was ſo violent, that no Body could ſtand upon his Feet. All the Inhabitants ran out of their Houſes, but were no ſooner got into the Street, but they fell to the Ground almoſt motionleſs. The ſame Evening, and the following Night, we had Sixteen Shocks more, but not ſo violent as the firſt. At the firſt Shock the Sea fell ſuddenly five Fathoms, and in leſs than three Minutes ſwelled with inexpreſſible Rapidity, and overflowed a great Deal of Land.

"The Caſtle is ſplit in ſeveral Places. There are ſo many Cracks in the Houſes of the Governor and Sub-Governor, the Powder Magazine, the Board of Trade and War-Office, the City Gates, the Armourers Office, &c. that all thoſe Edifices are untenantable. The new Church, which was not yet finiſhed, is cracked on every Side. Above three Fourths of this Iſland, on the North Side, are nothing now but Heaps of Ruins; and without foreign Help the Iſland cannot recover from this Diſaſter in leſs than twenty five Years. Belgica Caſtle is ſplit in ſeveral Places. Incredible Deva[illegible]ation has been made in the hilly Country of Louthoir, and in the Iſland of Poulo-Aly, and

and the Angles of Revenge Caſtle are almoſt entirely ruined. The Volcana Popenberg caſt up ſtones of prodigious Size, which deſtroyed Abundance of Spice Plantations. The Shock was as violent at Nigria towards the Sea, but the Damage was not ſo conſiderable. The Earthquake was leſs violent in the Iſles of Piczang and Roozengain. Mount Goenoeng-Apy crumbled down in ſeveral Places, and is much ſunk.

"Though our preſent Condition is very diſmal, yet no more than ſeven Perſons have periſhed in this Diſaſter. The Houſes are not tenantable, ſo that moſt of the People live in Tents; but as the Earth ſtill quakes, and we hear a Noiſe under Ground like the Firing of Cannon at a Diſtance, we fear there will be Occaſion to give a ſad Supplement to this Account."

On Monday Lord Clive was ſworn before the Court of Directors of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces in India.

It is hoped the Account of the Maſſacre of the Priſoners in the Eaſt Indies will not prove true, as it is only mentioned in private Letters, and the Company have no Advice of it.

It is computed that the Damage ſuſtained by the Eaſt India Company in the late violent Hurricane in Madraſs Road, amounts to little ſhort of one Million Sterling.

Venice, June 8. On Wedneſday the 30th paſt, the Magiſtrates of the Razon Vecchia ſent his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York the Compliment uſually made to foreign Princes here, of a large Service of Glaſs for a Deſert, and of Wax in a Variety of Forms of Birds, Fruits, Flowers, &c. to which was added a Beaureau of very extraordinary Workmanſhip. On the Aſcention Day his Royal Highneſs went to the Palace to ſee the Banquet, prepared for the Doge and the Signoria; and was afterwards conducted in a fine Barge and entertained by the noble Deputies at Murano at Dinner; to which all the Engliſh of Diſtinction, and many Venetian Noblemen and Ladies were invited. In the Afternoon his Royal Highneſs took the Diverſion in the Barge upon the Water, where there was a very great Concourſe of People of Diſtinction in Condolas and other Barges. On Sunday laſt his Royal Highneſs was conducted by the Deputies in a fine Barge, to ſee the Ceremony of the Doge's going in the Becentoro, attended by a great Number of Nobles to eſpouſe the Adriatic Sea. This Solemnity is always performed upon Aſcention-Day, when the Weather permits. In the Evening his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to go to the Hoſpital of the Mendicanti, and was entertained there with a Concert of vocal and inſtrumental Muſic, performed by the Girls of that Hiſpital.

June 23. The Treaty concluded at Peterſburg between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and King of Pruſſia, on the 11th of April, is in Subſtance as follows:

By Articles I. and II. a Treaty of defenſive Alliance, and a mutual Guaranty are agreed to, after reſerving the Liberty of concluding other Treaties not contrary to the preſent.

III.—IX. In Caſe of a foreign Attack, 10,000 Infantry, and 2000 Cavalry, are promiſed, three Months after the firſt Requiſition, to be continued till a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities. If theſe are not ſufficient, Means to be concerted to employ additional Force. The Troops to be paid and furniſhed with Ammunition by the Party aſſiſting: Proviſions and Quarters to be furniſhed by the aſſiſted. The Troops to receive Orders from their own General, and to have their own Religion and Laws.

X. No Piece, &c. to be concluded without mutual Conſent.

XI. In Caſe of War on the Part of the aſſiſting Party, it ſhall be exempted from furniſhing its Quota, or ſhall be at Liberty to withdraw its Forces, after two Months Notice.

XII. A free Commerce betwen the two States.

XIII. XIV. The Treaty to be in Force eight Years, and renewable before the Expiration, according to Circumſtances. Ratifications to be exchanged in ſix Weeks.

By a ſecret Article it is engaged to maintan Poland in its Right of a free Election, and to prevent all hereditary Succeſſion.

June 25. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, as far as he can conſiſtently do it till he hears from the King his Maſter, condemns and diſavows the Proceedings of the Spaniſh Governor, in Reſpect to the ſettlers in the Bay of Honduras. Diſpatches on this Head have been ſent to our Ambaſſador at Madrid, as well as Remonſtrances to the Earl of Hertford at Paris, in Conſequence of France being Guaranty for the Spaniards due Obſervance of the late Treaty.

It is ſaid, that the French, in their Fiſhery at

at Newfoundland, have upwards of 700 Veſſels, large and ſmall, employed in that beneficial Trade, protected by nine Men of War, from 50 Guns downwards.

It is ſaid that an unhappy Variance ſubſiſts between a certain great Earl, and a moſt puiſſant Duke.

We hear likewiſe that a great Commoner, who ſome Time ago reſolved to retire from public Affairs, has lately been in Town, and had an Interview with the Earl above ſpoken of.

On Saturday laſt ſome Hail ſtones, which fell in a Garden at Hampſtead, were an Inch and a Quarter long, three Quarters of an Inch broad, and half an Inch thick, which however did no Damage at that Place; but at Edmonton, Endfield, &c. the Hail ſtones did great Damage, by breaking the Windows of the Houſes, and the Glaſſes in the Gardens to Pieces, particularly the Windows in the Aſſembly Room were all broke. Melancholy Effects from the Largeneſs of the Hail ſtones are greatly feared.

Another Account ſays, there is hardly a Houſe for near two Miles, whoſe Windows are not ſhattered with the Hail ſtones, which were of an enormous Size; ſome of them are ſaid to be almoſt as big as a Walnut.

On Saturday Morning laſt, between two and three o'Clock, as 22 Wagons were coming over Finchley Common to the different Markets in Town, 21 of them were robbed by two Footpads, dreſſed like Sailors, and armed with Cutlaſſes, &c. who robbed the Paſſengers and Drivers of a conſiderable Sum of Money, one of the Drivers making Reſiſtance, had his Neck almoſt cut through, and now lies at Highgate, with little Hopes of Recovery; another of the Drivers having no Money, the Footpads gave him Two Pence, and a Quid of Tobacco.

Extract of a letter from Thurlby, in Rut-landſhire dated June 19.

"About 3 o'clock yeſterday morning, during the violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, the north-eaſt corner of the Shaft of a ſtrong free-ſtone chimney, cramped with iron, belonging to the Manor-Houſe, was beat down by the lightning which making its way down the chimney, tore away the mortar, and ſhivered one of the ſtones that belonged to a grate in a little parlour below.

"At the ſame time it entered a chamber in the ſaid houſe, where lay a young lady and her maid in ſeparate beds, placed by the ſide of each other at the diſtance of about 2 feet, and the lightning paſſing between them ſplit the poſt of the bed in which the ſervant lay, from top to bottom, fairly dividing it into parts. The bed-poſt (being put up to ſerve a preſent occaſion) was of rough willow, the bark of which was ſhivered to pieces, and ſcattered on the bed and different parts of the room; and a large nail that faſtened the poſt was evidently drawn; but moſt providentially neither the lady nor maid received any hurt.

"A milch cow was found dead in the morning upon the Common ſuppoſed to be killed by the lightning, though no particular marks could be perceived."

Bridge-Town, (in Barbadoes) *Aug.* 11, 1764.

On Thurſday laſt, Sharper, the Negro Fellow who committed the horrible Crime mentioned in our laſt, was conveyed from this Town to Oiſtin's to take his Trial, and, agreeable to the Evidence given againſt him, was condemned: After which he was brought back to the Gaol, there to remain till his Excellency's Pleaſure was known relative to the Manner of his Execution. And Yeſterday his Excellency was pleaſed to order, That, on Monday the 13th of Auguſt, the Negroe be carried to the Old Church-yard in this Town, and their chained to a Stake fixed for that Purpoſe; that his privy Members be cut off, and burnt before his Face; that he then be burnt alive; the greateſt Care to be taken that his Body be conſumed to Aſhes, and thoſe Aſhes diſperſed in the Air, that no Part of ſuch a Villian may remain.

On Monday laſt, Sharper, the Negro Fellow mentioned in our laſt two Papers, was executed agreeable to the Sentence paſſed on him by his Excellency. He behaved in a very daring and impudent Manner as long as he was able to ſpeak, venting Curſes on all around him. It was a full Hour before he expired.

NEWBERN, October, 5.

We hear from *Halifax*, That only Four of the Six Malefactors that received Sentence of Death there the laſt Superior Court, were executed; one of them is kept in Goal, and the other made his Eſcape by jumping down a Precipice 40 Feet high into the River, and ſwiming over.

Since our laſt, Captain Criſpin arived here from *Norfolk* in *Virginia*, who ſays, that juſt as he ſailed, a 40 Gun Ship, and ſeveral large Merchant Ships, arrived in Hampton Road, ſuppoſed to be Part of the Fleet from *England*.

Laſt Week a New Negro, fell overboard a Veſſel in the Harbour, and was drowned.

Entered in Port-*Beaufort*, from the 1ſt of *October* 1763, to the 1ſt of *October* 1764, the following Veſſels, *viz.*

2 Ships,	72 Sloops,
1 Snow,	43 Schooners,
9 Brigs.	
	In all 127

Imported in the ſaid Diſtrict, between the 1ſt of *October* 1763, and 1ſt of *October* 1764.

320 Hhds. Rum,	352 Barrels Flour,
318 Do Molaſſes,	1972 Do of Bread,
342 Bar. brown Sugar.	28000 lbs. of Iron,
18160 lbs. Loaf Do	179 Slaves,
40 Caſks of Wine,	2479 lbs. of Cheeſe,
913 Barrels Cyder,	96 Barrels of Beer,
10865 Buſhels Salt,	1600 lbs. of Flax,

Excluſive of *European* Goods, Coffee, Tea, *&c.*

Exported from the ſaid Diſtrict, between the 1ſt of *October* 1763, and 1ſt of *October* 1764.

30403 Barrels of Tar,	619 Barrels Rozin,
3303 Do Turpentine,	1279 Do Spirits Turp.
3721 Do Pitch,	47000 Feet Scantling,
4731 Do Pork,	87560 Do Boards,
495 Do Beef,	11305 lbs. Deer Skins,
32805 Buſhels Corn,	1800 Furr Skins,
3556 Do Peeſe,	29 Barrels M Wax,
253161 Staves,	19 Do Bees Wax,
222150 Do Shingles,	190 Do Rice,
19900 lbs. of Tallow,	199731 Pieces Heading,
404 Hides,	160 Barrels Flour,
18732 lbs. tann'd Lea.	107 Do Hogs Fat,

Excluſive of Live Stock, *&c.*

PRICE CURRENT in NEWBERN.

Tar, 9 s. to 10,	Jamaica Spirit, 7 s.
Pitch, 12 s. 6 d.	N. E. Rum, 2 s 6 d.
Turpentine, 11 s.	Melaſſes, 1 s. 8 d.
Flour, 16 s.	Loaf Sugar, 1 s. 4 d.
Corn, 2 s. 6 d.	Muſcovado do. 45 s. to 50 s.
Peaſe, 3 s.	
Rice, 13 s. 4 d.	White-oak Hhd. Staves, 4 l.
Tallow, 7 d.	
Bees Wax, 1 s. 8 d.	Pipe do. 6 l.
Deer Skins, 1 s. 8 d.	Barrel do. 35 s.
Do. dreſt, 3 s. 4 d.	Saw Mill Lumber, 66 s 8 d
Weſt-India Rum, 4 s.	Tann'd Leather, 1 s.

Advertiſements.

Clarmont, Sept. 21, 1764.

THIS is to inform the Public, that as I have ſuch repeated Acts of Villany committed on my Plantation, by my own Negroes, in ſtealing my Corn, Potatoes, &c. and carrying the ſame to Town, and there diſpoſe of them to Perſons who make it their conſtant Practice to deal with Negroes: I am, for the future, determined to proſecute, with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law, any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall deal in any Manner or or Reſpect whatſoever with any of my Negroes, without their firſt producing to the Purchaſer a Certificate, ſigned by Me, of their having Leave to diſpoſe of the Commodity offered for Sale. And any Perſon that will inform Me, ſo that his Teſtimony will ſupport a legal Proſecution, of any Perſon or Perſons hereafter dealing with any of my Slaves, without the Certificate aforeſaid, ſhall be paid a Reward of *Forty Shillings* Proclamation Money, for each Proſecution which his Evidence will ſupport, by *Thomas Clifford Howe.*

Sept. 21ſt, 1764.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot in Newbern, wherein Mr. Lewis Berry now lives, with all the Improvements. The ſaid Lot is well ſituated, and a convenient Place for a Store or Tavern. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to Mr. Nicholas Miller at Bath, or the Subſcriber at Newbern. *Samuel Cornell.*

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newbern-Packet, *from* Barbadoes, *and to be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, at the Subſcriber's Store in* NEWBERN;

A Parcel of choice young SLAVES. Alſo to be ſold at ſaid Store, Wholeſale or Retail, old Barbadoes Spirit, Rum, Sugar, and dry GOODS.

THOMAS HASLEN.

Onſlow County, Sept. 21, 1764.

STOLEN from Onſlow Court houſe, in the Day Time, a dark bay Horſe, about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, ſhort Tale, half his Mane cut, ſhod before, with a large Saddle Spot on the riſing Side of his Back, and branded with the Letters M. G. Alſo ſtole with ſaid Horſe, a new Saddle and curb Bridle, a great Coat, and a Pair of linnen Spatterdaſhes. Said Horſe is ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by one James Gibbon, an Iriſhman, about 25 Years of Age, long Viſage, brown Complexion, a remarkable large Mouth, and thick Lips, coarſe ſpoken, has black Hair tied behind, loves Liquor, and ſometimes paſſes for a Ship Carpenter, and at other times on the peddling order: Had on, a blue Coat and red Breeches, a ruffled Shirt, ſome check Shirts, and a black Pattern for a Pair of Breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Thief, with the Horſe, and brings them to me in Onſlow County, ſhall have a Reward of TEN POUNDS, paid by *William Williams*, Jun.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of the Hon. RICHARD SPAIGHT, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be ſettled. And thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment immediately, without further Trouble.

Thomas Clifford Howe,
Elizabeth Howe, Admtrx.

Newbern, Sept. 7. 1764.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be
PUBLISHED,

A Collection of all the Acts of ASSEMBLY of this Province, in Force and Uſe, from the firſt Settlement of the Province in the Year 1715, to the Year 1751; being a complete Reviſal of the Laws publiſhed by the Commiſſioners ſome Years ago, down to that Time. This Work is deſigned as the Frſt Volume of a complete Sett of all the Laws of the Province down to the preſent Time, the Second Volume from the Year 1751, to the preſent Time, being already publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof. In this WORK, all the repealed Laws, and thoſe that have had their Effect, expired, or obſolete, will be left out, all but the Titles, with marginal Notes and References, ſhewing when repealed, or how otherwiſe provided for. To which will be added, a complete General Index to both Volumes; with all the CHARTERS granted to the Province by King *CHARLES* the Second. Perſons inclinable to have them bound and Lettered, by applying to the Printer hereof, ſhall have their Orders immediately complied with.

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in

NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North-Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

To be SOLD,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 520 Acres, lying in *Chowan* County, pleaſantly ſituated on *Edenton* Bay, and divided from the Town Lands, by a ſmall Creek: There is a genteel Dwelling-Houſe, with all convenient Out-Houſes on it, being the Seat of the late Hon. *John Rieuſſett*, Eſq. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

John Harvey,
Joſeph Hewes, } *Executors.*
Samuel Swift,

Cuſtom Houſe, London, Nov. 25, 1765.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Acts of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to his Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyor-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

WANTED,

A Perſon that underſtands tending a Saw-Mill. Any Perſon inclinable to undertake, may meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer. Alſo, wanted a Mill-Wright, that would undertake the building of a Saw-Mill, and making a tumbling Dam over a very rapid Stream.

Lately PUBLISHED,

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington.*

ALSO,

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion at *Wilmington.*

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